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| EXAMINER |
|---|
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DATE MAILED: 09/16/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 07-01)

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08 July 2003</u> .

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.       2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>12-95</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>12-95</u> is/are rejected. .

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to. .

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All  b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
        application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ . |
| 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . | 6) ☐ Other: . |

## DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is responsive to the Amendments filed on July 08, 2003.

Claims 12-95 are pending in this Office Action.

After a further search and a thorough examination of the present application,

claims 12-95 are remain rejected.

Applicants arguments with respect to claims 12-95 have been considered, but

they are not deemed to be persuasive.

Applicants argues that Kravets does not teach, 'query enhancing based at least

in part upon a user model'.

In response to Applicants arguments, the Examiner respectfully submits that in

particular, Kravets teaches this limitation as, query page is a form where the student

user inserts the text to search and specifies to limit the search only to pages he visited

last week. When the form is submitted, the query is split in two other queries. Query

goes to the Informix database which has tracked the student's navigation in the course.

The Informix database generates a dynamic set of URLs (S2) which Represents

(model) the pages he visited last week, see col. 9, lines 4-12. Hence, Applicants

arguments do not distinguish over the claimed invention over the prior art of record.

Applicants argues that Kravets does not teach, 'creates a context based on a

computer user interest,..'.

In response to Applicants arguments, the Examiner respectfully submits that in

particular, Kravets teaches this limitation as, all clusters which receive a yes vote are

saved along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a

query and its results by either browsing the search context folders or doing a keyword

based search for them among all the search context folders, see col. 7, lines 61-65.

Hence, Applicants arguments do not distinguish over the claimed invention over the

prior art of record.

In light of the forgoing arguments, the 102 rejections are hereby sustained.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102

that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act

of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application

being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily

published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35

U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 12-95 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Kravets et al. ('Kravets' hereinafter), US Patent 6,363,377 B1.

As to claim 12, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a

query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'receiving query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the related queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Finally, Krates teaches 'generating information regarding the relevancy of the query results based at least in part upon a user model and independent of the search engine' as the number of reformulation iterations used to find the relevant information. When the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65 and col. 9, lines 52-64 et seq).

As to claim 16, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'creating a context based on a computer user's interest' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq). Krates teaches 'receiving query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the

related queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the

user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Finally, Krates teaches

'generating information regarding relevancy of the query results independent of the

search engine' as the number of reformulation iterations used to find the relevant

information. When the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related

queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65 et seq).

As to claim 18, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a

query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to

the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'receiving query results

from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query

and just the number of matches for each of the related queries is asymptotically the

same as the time to receive the results of just the user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col.

12, line 1 et seq). Krates teaches 'enhancing the query based at least in part upon a

user model' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing

the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16,

col. 9, lines 52-64 et seq). Krates teaches 'accessing the documents identified by the

query results' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the

documents returned by the search engine (col. 7, lines 38-40 et seq). Krates teaches

'applying the enhanced query to the retrieved documents' as refining and improving

(enhancing) search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different

and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Krates teaches 'generating information regarding the relevancy of the query results from the results independent of the search engine' as the number of reformulation iterations used to find the relevant information. When the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65 et seq).

As to claim 27, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'receiving ranked query results from the search engine' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq). Krates teaches 'accessing the documents identified by the query results' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine (col. 7, lines 38-40 et seq). Finally, Krates teaches 're-ranking the query results based on information contained in retrieved documents' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq).

As to claim 29, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a

query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to

the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'receiving ranked query

results from the search engine' as the set of keywords from the search query are used

to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear

in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results

from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq). Krates teaches

'augmenting the query based at least in part upon a user model' as the set of keywords

from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine

(Fig 10(b), col. 7, lines 38-40, col. 9, lines 52-64 et seq). Finally, Krates teaches 're-

ranking the query results based on augmented qauery' as the set of keywords from the

search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more

keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result

organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-

43 et seq).

As to claim 30, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a

query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to

the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'receiving ranked query

results from the search engine' as the set of keywords from the search query are used

to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear

in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results

from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq). Krates teaches

'retrieving a document' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank

the documents returned by the search engine (Fig 10(b), col. 7, lines 38-40 et seq).

Finally, Krates teaches 'scrolling to a most relevant portion of the retrieved document

based at least in part upon a user model' as the user is continuing a prior search

session, then the history is retreived as shown in step 11 and the previous search's

keywords are added to the search query (col. 3, lines 63-65, col. 9, lines 52-64 et seq).

As to claim 38, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a

query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to

the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'receiving query results

from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query

and just the number of matches for each of the related queries is asymptotically the

same as the time to receive the results of just the user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col.

12, line 1 et seq). Krates teaches 'retrieving a document identified in the query result' as

refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a

search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets

teaches 'extracting names from the document and identifying associated links to such

names based upon at least in part upon a user model' as refining and improving

('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different

and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16, col. 9, lines 52-64 et seq).

As to claim 44, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a

query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to

the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'receiving query results

from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query

and just the number of matches for each of the related queries is asymptotically the

same as the time to receive the results of just the user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col.

12, line 1 et seq). Krates teaches 'retrieving a document identified in the query result' as

refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a

search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets

teaches '...,relevancy of corresponding portions of the document, such thumbnail view

base at least in part upon a user model' as the number of reformulation iterations used

to find the relevant information. When the user poses a query, the browser generates a

number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines

63-65, col. 9, lines 52-64 et seq).

As to claim 53, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a

query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to

the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'receiving query results

from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query

and just the number of matches for each of the related queries is asymptotically the

same as the time to receive the results of just the user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col.

12, line 1 et seq). Krates teaches 'retrieving a document identified in the query result' as

refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a

search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets

teaches '…,relevant portions of the document,…' as the number of reformulation

iterations used to find the relevant information. When the user poses a query, the

browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search

engine (col. 11, lines 63-65 and col. 9, lines 52-64 et seq).

As to claim 58, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'a module sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the user

poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the

queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'a module

receives query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete

results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the related

queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the user's

query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Krates teaches 'a module retrieves a

document identified in the query result' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search

queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping

criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets teaches '...,relevant portions of the

document,...' as the number of reformulation iterations used to find the relevant

information. When the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related

queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65 and col. 9,

lines 52-64 et seq).

As to claim 67, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'a module sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the user

poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the

queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'a module

receives query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete

results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the related

queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the user's

query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Finally, Kravets teaches '...,relevant

portions of the document,...' as the number of reformulation iterations used to find the

relevant information. When the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of

related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65 and

col. 9, lines 52-64 et seq).

As to claim 69, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'a module sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the user

poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Kravetes teaches 'a module receives query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the related queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Kravets teaches 'a module creates a context based on a computer user's interests' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq). Kravets teaches 'a module retrieves a document identified in the query result' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets teaches '...,relevant portions of the document' as the number of reformulation iterations used to find the relevant information. When the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65 et seq).

As to claim 71, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets teaches 'a module sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Kravetes teaches 'a module

receives query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete

results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the related

queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the user's

query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Kravets teaches 'a module creates a

context based on a computer user's interests' as all cluster which receives a yes vote

are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a

query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword

based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65, col. 9,

lines 52-64 et seq). Kravets teaches 'a module retrieves a document identified in the

query result' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing

the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16).

Finally, Kravets teaches '...,relevant portions of the document' as the number of

reformulation iterations used to find the relevant information. When the user poses a

query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to

the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65 et seq).

As to claim 72, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'a module that sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the

user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all

the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'a

module that receives ranked query results from the search engine' as the set of

keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search

engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq). Krates teaches 'a module that retrieves,...' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine (Fig 10(b), col. 7, lines 38-40 et seq). Finally, Krates teaches 'a module that re-ranks the query results based on augmented qauery,...' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43, col. 9, lines 52-64 et seq).

As to claim 73, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets teaches 'a module that sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'a module that receives ranked query results from the search engine' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq). Krates teaches 'a module that retrieves,...' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine (Fig 10(b), col. 7, lines 38-40, col. 9, lines 52-64 et seq). Finally, Krates

teaches 'a module that re-ranks the query results based on augmented qauery' as the

set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the

search engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document

is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest

ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq).

As to claim 74, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'a module sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the user

poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the

queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Kravetes teaches 'a module

receives query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete

results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the related

queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the user's

query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Kravets teaches 'a module creates a

context based on a computer user's interests' as all cluster which receives a yes vote

are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a

query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword

based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

Kravets teaches 'a module retrieves a document identified in the query result' as

refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a

search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets

teaches '…,relevant portions of the document,….' as the number of reformulation

iterations used to find the relevant information. When the user poses a query, the

browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search

engine (col. 11, lines 63-65, col. 9, lines 52-64 et seq).

As to claim 81, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'a module that sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the

user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all

the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'a

module that receives query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the

complete results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the

related queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the

user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Krates teaches 'a module that

retrieves a document identified in the query result' as refining and improving

('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different

and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets teaches 'a module that

extracts names from the document and identifying associated links to such names,...'

as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of

a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16, col. 9, lines 52-

64 et seq).

As to claim 86, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'a module that sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the

user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all

the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'a

module that receives query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the

complete results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the

related queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the

user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Krates teaches 'a module that

retrieves a document identified in the query result' as refining and improving

('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different

and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets teaches 'a module that

extracts names from the document and identifying associated links to such names,..' as

refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a

search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 88, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'a module that sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the

user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all

the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'a

module that receives query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the

complete results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the

related queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the

user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Krates teaches 'a module that

retrieves a document identified in the query result' as refining and improving

('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets teaches 'a module that extracts names from the document and identifying associated links to such names,...' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16, V).

As to claim 92, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Finally Kravets teaches 'independently modeling the query' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the related queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq).

As to claim 13, kravets teaches 'the information is used to highlight relevant portions of text in the retrieved documents' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 14, kravets teaches 'documents are retrieved while a user that generated the query may performing other tasks' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 15, kravets teaches 'a computer readable medium having instructions stored thereon that causes a computer to perform as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 17, kravets teaches 'each new search within the context results in information being generated for documents identified by such search based upon such context' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 19, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced based on linguistic analysis' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 20, kravets teaches 'the linguistic analysis comprises syntactic and semantic analysis' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 21, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced based on a general interest profile' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 22, kravets teaches 'the general interest profile is applied equally to documents accessed by the user in both search and browsing modes' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 23, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced based on a model of user interest generated independent of search results' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 24, kravets teaches 'the information is used to highlight relevant portions of text in the retrieved documents' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 25, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced during retrieval of documents from their sources' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 26, kravets teaches 'A computer readable medium having instructions stored thereon that cause a computer to perform' as refining and improving

('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 28, kravets teaches 'a computer readable medium having instructions stored thereon that cause a computer to perform' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 31, kravets teaches 'document is divided into sections, and wherein a relevancy score is generated for each section' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 32, kravets teaches 'the most relevant portion is the section with the highest score' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 33, kravets teaches 'one or more sections overlap other sections' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 34, kravets teaches 'each section is a paragraph' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 35, kravets teaches 'each section is a sentence' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 36, kravets teaches ' each section comprises a predetermined number of lines' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 37, kravets teaches 'a computer readable medium having instructions stored thereon that cause a computer to perform' as a tool to be used with a search engine for a information (Abstract, lines 1-3 et seq).

As to claim 31, kravets teaches 'the names comprise names of people or companies' as as a tool to be used with a search engine for a information (Abstract, lines 1-12 et seq).

As to claim 40, kravets teaches 'the links are internal to the document' as a tool to be used with a search engine for a information (Abstract, lines 1-12 et seq).

As to claim 40, kravets teaches 'the links are external to the document' as a tool to be used with a search engine for a information (Abstract, lines 1-3 et seq).

As to claim 42, kravets teaches 'the names are provided in a list next to the query results to help identify the relevance of documents' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 43, kravets teaches 'a computer readable medium having instructions stored thereon that cause a computer to perform' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 45, kravets teaches 'the highlighted portions correspond to links back to corresponding portions of text in the document' as tool to be used with a search

engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 46, kravets teaches 'comprising enhancing the query' refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 47, kravets teaches 'the relevancy of the portions is determined based at least partially on the enhanced query' refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 48, kravets teaches 'query is enhanced based on linguistic analysis' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 49, kravets teaches 'query is enhanced based on a general interest profile' refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 50, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced during retrieval of documents' refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 51, kravets teaches 'documents are retrieved while a user that generated the query may performing other tasks' refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 52, kravets teaches 'a computer readable medium having instructions stored thereon that cause a computer to perform' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 54, kravets teaches 'the document is divided into sections, and wherein a relevancy score is generated for each section' refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 55, kravets teaches 'the most relevant portions are the sections with the highest score' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq).

As to claim 56, kravets teaches 'each section is a sentence' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 57, kravets teaches 'a computer readable medium having instructions stored thereon that cause a computer to perform' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 59, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced based on linguistic analysis' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in

order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 60, kravets teaches 'the linguistic analysis comprises syntactic and semantic analysis' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 61, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced based on a general interest profile' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 62, kravets teaches 'the general interest profile is applied equally to documents accessed by the user in both search and browsing modes' as tool to be

used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for

refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in

the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable

number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying

individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality

of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et

seq).

As to claim 63, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced based on a model of user

interest generated independent of search results' as tool to be used with a search

engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering,

and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a

user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of

matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search

terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each

with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 64, kravets teaches 'the information is used to highlight relevant

portions of text in the retrieved documents' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are

save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a

query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword

based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 65, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced during retrieval of

documents' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a

search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 66, kravets teaches 'documents are retrieved while a user that generated the query may performing other tasks' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results.  A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 68, kravets teaches 'the information is used to highlight relevant portions of text in the retrieved documents' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 70, kravets teaches 'each new search within the context results in information being generated for documents identified by such search based upon such context' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 75, kravets teaches 'the document is divided into sections, and wherein a relevancy score is generated for each section' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq).

As to claim 76, kravets teaches 'the most relevant portion is the section with the highest score' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq).

As to claim 77, kravets teaches 'one or more sections overlap other sections' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 78, kravets teaches 'each section is a paragraph' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 79, kravets teaches 'each section is a sentence' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 80, kravets teaches 'each section comprises a predetermined number of lines' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 82, kravets teaches 'the names comprise names of people or companies' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 83, kravets teaches 'the links are internal to the document' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 84, kravets teaches 'the links are external to the document' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context

folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 85, kravets teaches 'the names are provided in a list next to the query results to help identify the relevance of documents' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 87, kravets teaches 'the highlighted portions correspond to links back to corresponding portions of text in the document' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 89, kravets teaches 'the document is divided into sections, and wherein a relevancy score is generated for each section' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The

result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7,

lines 38-43 et seq).

As to claim 90, kravets teaches 'the most relevant portions are the sections with

the highest score' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the

documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a

document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from

the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq).

As to claim 91, kravets teaches 'each section is a sentence' as all cluster which

receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has

the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of

doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7,

lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 93, kravets teaches 'the independently modeled query is applied to

documents identified by the search engine' as tool to be used with a search engine for a

information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing

engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to

automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching

documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to

be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a

respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 94, kravets teaches 'the independently modeled query comprises an

enhanced representation selected from the group consisting of an original user

description of the query, an augmented query, an original description of an interest

profile, an enhanced description of the interest profile, general interest profiles, and a

query/interest profile combined with information about the user's task' as tool to be used

with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for

refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in

the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable

number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying

individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality

of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et

seq).

As to claim 95, kravets teaches 'the independently modeled query is applied to

documents accessed in a browse mode' as tool to be used with a search engine for a

information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing

engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to

automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching

documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to

be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a

respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).


## Conclusion

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of

time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action.  In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action.  In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

## *Contact Information*

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mohammad Ali whose telephone number is (703) 605-4356. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday from 7:30am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (703) 305-9790 or TC 2100 customer service (703) 306-5631. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-7239 for regular communications and (703) 746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-9600.


Mohammad Ali

Patent Examiner

September 8, 2003


JEAN R. HOMERE
PRIMARY EXAMINER